





# THE EXAMINER.

J. C. VAUGHAN, Editor.  
F. COBBY, Assistant Editor.

LOUISVILLE, AUGUST 21, 1847.

## Errata.

By an error of the press, our correspondent O'Connell was made to say, in his first letter, "two very fine pillars," instead of "two very fine pillars," and "Kullbren, the much-suffering Union," instead of "Kullbren, the much-suffering Union." In our article, "The Evidence Increases," the last sentence of the concluding paragraph should read: "Are there not better hopes to nurture it? Verily, he who does justice and stands up for right, may count on his reward even on earth."

## Western Shippers.

It will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the *Maritime Intelligence*, that Ohio ships can go round the world as well as other ships.

The *Barque Marietta*, built at this place in 1845, and still owned here, was last heard from at Porto Praya, Cape de Verde, having made the voyage there in twenty days from Boston. Letters have been received from Capt. Wells, under date of June 4th, in which he says that he shall soon sail for the Isle de Sal, and from thence to Rio de Janeiro, and hopes to be in Boston by the 1st of November next.

We met with friend, last winter, at the East, who informed us, that he saw a vessel, some three years ago, at Buenos Ayres, which was built at Marietta, in 1825, if we mistake not, and which was still sound, though about to be engaged in the accused slave-trade. If this paragraph should meet his eye, we hope he will furnish us with the particulars.

We can build as good vessels "out west" as they can "down east," and what is more, we will do it.

## Oliver Crowwell.

D'Abigne thus sums up his account of Crowwell:

"But God works by instruments; and if there is any good man, who, in this time past, has contributed more than another, more than all others, to the wonders of the present day, that man is OLIVER CROWWELL. The existing greatness of England is but the realization of the plan he has conceived."

## French Laboring Men.

It was a French artisan who uttered that beautiful saying, "He who labors, prays."

We are yet in a dim twilight as to the true dignity of labor. But as it shall pass away, and society march on into the broad sun-light, we shall know what it is to work—not to drudge, to slave ourselves to over-toil, to make the physical superior to the mental and moral—but to work so as to command a competence, and with that develop fully all our better powers. Then will be who labors, pray.

The French workmen are, in many respects, in advance of the British on these subjects. They are less besotted with mere money-getting. They honor their calling more, and have consequently more of personal independence and self-respect. The thing itself—labor—is with them a virtue, as well as a blessing, and they hail the toiler as the man who is doing most for his race.

We had a beautiful instance of their large spirit recorded in the Anti-Slavery Reporter, of London. Victor Schœdler was anxious to get through with the publication of his great work, "The History of Slavery." The Editor's holy-days were near, and, not to lose time, he offered the workmen a gratuity if they would labor upon it during their continuance. Hear their noble reply:

"The Editor's holy-days will not be allowed to interrupt the completion of your book; you will, therefore, receive without interruption, the necessary proofs. As to your generous proposition, the compositor deems it an honor to work without any gratuity for the holy cause which you so ably defend."

These are men of heart. They feel, and act on, bravely, the higher instincts of our nature. Not do they this in a harsh or morrow temper. It was the workmen of Paris that petitioned first for the immediate termination of slavery in the French-West-India Colonies, and the Reporter says, "we rejoice to know that they need no stimulus to fatigue and increased exertion, to promote the liberty and happiness of their fellow men."

## Our Lands: Their Value.

In No. IV. of the Examiner, we contrasted Ohio and Kentucky, as regards increase of population, and showed, what we might have been, if like Ohio, we had been free.

This was our reasoning. We ascertained first the law of increase, in Ohio, from 1810 to 1840. Thus:

Ohio population 1810 220,760  
Increase 1810 to 1820 38,763 18 per cent.  
" 1820 to 1830 536,491 61 " "  
" 1830 to 1840 361,264 61 " "

Total population, 1840, 1,519,067

Having ascertained the per centage of increase, during these decades, we applied this per centage to Kentucky with the following result:

Ky. as it is. Ky. according to Ohio increase.  
Pop. 1810 42,511  
1810 to 1820 157,248 29 per cent. 125,247-125,247  
1820 to 1830 125,248 29 " 150,807-150,807  
1830 to 1840 125,248 29 " 162,829-162,829  
Total, 1840, 779,248 Total 1840 2,693,611

With slavery, then, we stand as we are, our population being only seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight souls, whereas, under freedom, it would have been, two millions, six hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred and eleven.

Of this result there can be no shadow of a doubt.

1st. Population, when it can, goes, invariably, to the South from the North. Men like a genial climate, short winters better than long ones, and, other things being equal, would always prefer a warm to a cold country. Hence the Vermonters would select Virginia before Wisconsin, and Kentuckians sooner than Michigan.

2d. Our soil is really richer, and our resources, greater, with the exception of Ohio, than any of the North-western States. The want of water, good or bad, and of timber, in North Illinois, and the region thereabouts, are great drawbacks. The Eastern farmer braves these, only because slavery is a bar to his settlement in Virginia and Kentucky.

3d. Our climate is more healthful. Kentucky, as a whole, is more exempt from sickness than any of our sister States. One of our old settlers remarked to us the other day, (and he is familiar with the whole North-west, being a surveyor in earlier times), that he never witnessed such fever-fits, and ague-ranges among us, as he has seen in Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Indiana. The plentifulness and goodness of our water—the sand loneliness of our soil—our fine forests, and our genial mid-climate—make Kentucky a beautiful State.

If there be any truth in analogy, or logic in like generalities, we are safe in asserting, that Kentucky, with freedom, would have enjoyed a ONE-LEAST increase of population than Ohio, or any other of the North-western territories. What this increase has been, in our sister State, the tables below declare. What the new States have done, the tables below, in part, show:

1840.	1840.	Gain in 5 y's.
Michigan, 212,267	304,375	92,108
Illinois, 472,929	645,492	172,563

Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin are shooting ahead with like rapid pace! The first named, though a territory, when we had six Representatives in Congress, has now as many as we, and the two last, it is believed, in ten years more, we stand as we are, will outstrip our Commonwealth. Think of Chicago and Milwaukee, villages a little while ago, beating all our cities,

and destined, unless a change takes place in our policy, to go rapidly before Louisville! Think of what was wild Indian land a few years since, being converted into States, and, if slavery remain, certain, in fifteen years more, to distance Kentucky in population! Yet one half of this population, at least, must have been Ohio, if it had been free. There cannot be a doubt, then, either as to the correctness of the rule we follow, or the reasoning by which we establish it.

This being so, let us enquire, what land, in Kentucky, would have been worth, if Kentucky, like Ohio, had been free.

We have, omitting fractions, forty thousand square miles in our Commonwealth. The population to the square mile, according to the census of 1840, was eighteen souls. Supposing we had increased with Ohio, one hundred and fifty-two per cent., from 1810 to 1830, sixty-one per cent., from 1830 to 1840, and sixty-one and a half per cent., from 1840 to 1850, we should have had, to one square mile, at each decade, the following number of people:

Population to the square mile, 1820, 25;  
do do do 1830, 41!!  
do do do 1840, 66!!!

Now, what the effect of this increase would be upon cities, building and supporting rail-roads, &c., we cannot stop to state, though tempted to do so. The value of land in our tople, and we will stick to it. Well, forty thousand square miles, reduced to acres, amount to twenty-five million, six hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty. The Auditor, in his report for 1846, puts the average value of the returned land, in Kentucky, at six dollars and thirty-one cents per acre. Suppose we rate it at five, for the sake of a plain and easy calculation. This, then, would be the result at our present population:

Acres in Ky. Value per Acre. Total value.  
25,614,720 \$5 \$128,073,600

The value of land, per acre, in Ohio, with two millions, is over ten dollars. Applying her law of increase to Kentucky, and we should have seen seven hundred thousand more of population than she has, and it would be far to make her increase accordingly. But to be within safe bounds, and argue from certain data, let us put the value of land, per acre, at ten dollars. This would yield us:

Acres in Ky. Value per Acre. Total value.  
25,614,720 \$10 \$256,147,200

Instead, then, of having a land valuation, under slavery, of only one hundred and twenty-eight millions, three hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred, we should have had, with freedom, two hundred and fifty-six millions, one hundred and fifty-seven thousand, two hundred and twenty dollars!

What a loss! Who can calculate it? It is not simply the dollars and cents that we must look at, but the impulse, energy, enterprise, that such a capital, and such a population, would have given! Not yet alone these. For there would have sprung from this resource a moral might which would have made Kentucky, with her early and noble bias, the very eye and heart of the nation, seeing with keen vision whatever could elevate the Union, and making its throbs felt wherever an appeal in behalf of humanity was made.

But more important, for the present, at least, this calculation shows, conclusively, that the holders of slaves, being almost universally land owners, could give freedom to their bond, and make, if they did but know it, a profit there. Let those who doubt, "figure it up." What is the value of the slaves of Kentucky? They number 183,500. At \$200 a head, if this we must calculate, they would be worth in round numbers, say, fifty-five millions. Now, by ascertaining the value of land, under slavery, and with freedom, we can see, at a glance, what would be the result. Thus:

	Value of land.
In Slavery.	\$128,073,600
With freedom.	\$256,147,200

Difference in favor of freedom, \$128,073,600

Delict cost of slaves, 55,000,000

Balance, \$73,073,600

The increased value of land, by emancipation, under the Ohio law of increase, would put into the pockets of slaveholders and land owners, in the course of one decade, SEVENTY-THREE MILLIONS, SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, more than they now have.

Said we not truly, that freedom, looking at it simply as a question of profit and loss, is the very best step which masters could take?

**Reduction.**

A brute, by name Martin Harr, seduced and ran away with a young girl, in the city of New York. He was traced to Milwaukee, and there taken. The girl is now with her parents, and the villain in custody of the law.

But what remedy does the law provide for this monstrous wrong? None whatever. Seduction, legally, is no crime, and the man who commits it, has nothing to fear. Har, being married, may be reached, because he went there a mock-marriage with the girl, and there is a statute against bigamy. Otherwise he could laugh at the terrors of the law!

We put it to members of the profession, whether this ought to be so, and whether the time has not arrived, when they should see to it, that the law makes out exact justice. They know, as well as we, that every where, public sentiment is deepening against the profession. The opinion prevails, that the law is not justice, and that Lawyers do not care to promote justice. Of course, as this belief extends, the profession must sink in influence, and lose caste with all who think.

This prejudice may be overcome. But the only way to overcome it, is, to exert powerful influence in behalf of wrong—of justice—of every wrong man in his heart knows to be right. The world likes not juggling, whether in or out of the law! It hates false pretences, and shows of justice! It must have the reality, and unless that is secured, the profession of the law, as sure as we live, will be held to be any thing but an honorable profession.

Let the wise turn their attention to these matters in season. They have no time to lose.

## French Colonies.

The first steps are taken to destroy slavery in the French-West-India Colonies. Another year will witness, we believe, a general act of emancipation.

## Steamboat Disaster.

The New York Tribune of July 21, says: "The steamer Niagara left the city of Albany at half past 6 o'clock, and had proceeded on her way to Albany nearly to Sag-Har, when her steam-chest burst, and one of the flues of her boiler, carrying away the smoke-pipe, barbed the shop, freemen's room, and doing other damage to the vessel—and killing the two firemen, and wounding, more or less, several, seven of the passengers."

The Niagara was racing with another boat. This was the cause of the accident. We hope, if there be law in the land, that her owners and officers will be tried, and if guilty, of this destruction of life, punished. It is outrageous, that life should be sacrificed in this wicked, wanton manner, and the wrong-doers allowed to go away as if no harm had been done. Let us hope that the New York public will have this affair scrutinized with closest legal severity.

We are glad to say, chiefly owing to the mainly conduct of Col. BARRETT, of Cincinnati, that the owners and officers of the *Harriet*, (whose wreck, near Sandusky, we noticed some weeks ago), have had true bills found against

them by the Grand Jury at Columbus, Ohio. Whether they are guilty, or not, we do not intend to decide. But the law should not rest upon a mere officer as guilty, when life is sacrificed, until the contrary be proved. If the contrary would ensure safety in all travel by steam, and what is more, give to capital cities of steamboats and railways their true position. The truth is, owners of boats and the public have the same interest—both want safety—and the sooner the law does what it can to enforce this safety, the better.

## A Few Facts.

A Kentuckian, a native of Frankfort, writes us as follows:

"Frankfort has as great water-power as Dayton (in its nearer iron and coal; and yet Frankfort is away behind Dayton."

Let us see how they stand. The last census gives us the following return:

Frankfort. Dayton. Frankfort. Dayton.  
1840 1,917 6,067 1850 3,900 20,000

Part of this calculation is conjectural; yet it is as certain as algebra, as the actual returns made. The Auditor's report in this State, and the State census in Ohio give us data by which we can, with certainty, approximate the result in 1850.

This is the return of the Auditor's report for 1846 in Franklin County, in which Frankfort is situated.

1840.	1845.	1846.	1848.
Slaves, 3,073 2,665	White Males over 16, 1,222 1,282	Slaves over 16, 1,533 1,282	Slaves over 16, 1,533 1,282
Children between 5 and 16, 1,327 1,733	Children between 5 and 16, 1,327 1,733	Children between 5 and 16, 1,327 1,733	Children between 5 and 16, 1,327 1,733

Decrease as far as the tables go, of 135

With equal advantages in water power, fertility of soil, and greater advantages as regards navigation, and contiguity to coal and iron, Frankfort will not hold her own, while Dayton, Ohio, will run up to twenty thousand souls!

Can any man doubt the cause? Ought any good citizen hesitate, seeing it, in doing all he can to remove it? Make Kentucky free, and Frankfort in ten years, with her immense resources, would count a population of ten thousand!

## Havana.

A late arrival from Havana, July 29, informs us that the people are about to be made supremely happy. A good Governor has, and a very good people these Havanaes!

How, then, you reader, this happiness is secured? Why, the Governor has granted permission for six bill-fights to take place in the Plaza de Toros on as many successive Sundays! Admirable Governor! Most excellent people!

But this is only half the story. The next receipts of the two first bill-fights are to pay the expenses of an exhibition of the products of Cuban industry. "We are made," the people say: "It will be," say the Press, "a guaranty of the future prosperity of Cuba in all branches of industry." Wise Governor! Most wise people!

Yet, let us not be too hasty. That Governor may reason thus: "I care nothing about bill-fights; the people do; I will grant them this pleasure; but I'll try and substitute thereby a better thing." The money collected from two of these bill-fights shall sustain a mechanic's exhibition; that will take; it will awaken better feelings in the public mind; turn their attention to something better; and thus I will do a service which I could accomplish in no other way." We hope he does so reason. For certainly bill-baiting, on Sabbath day, to sustain domestic industry, is a new thing under the sun!

## What We Desire.

Says the *Apalachicola Advertiser*: "We desire to encourage the honest, industrious whites from the interior of the State to come and settle in our city, and perform the labor now done by foreign negroes, many of whom are a curse to the community. It is an evidence of a want of that feeling of sympathy which we should possess for our own color, that while many honest, industrious white men and women in our city are unable to buy decent meat, and can scarcely make two ends meet in the matter of bread and meat, there are, in the city, negro men and women revelling in plenty, who flout by us on foreign negroes, many of whom are a curse to the community. 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# LITERARY EXAMINER.

We are wiser than we know.

BY CHARLES MACKEY, ESQ., LL. D.

Thou who in the midnight silence

Look'st on the stars and sighs

Feeling that thou art a stranger

In the presence of the sky;

Thou, who mingest with thy sadness

Friendless, awe divine,

Thou dost show on thy forehead

And the law by which they shine

Intuition shall uphold thee

Even though reason draw thee low;

Lean on faith, look up rejoicing

We are wiser than we know.

Thou, who hearest plaintive music

Or sweet songs of minstrelsy

Heaven-revealing organs pealing

Or clear voices hymning praise

And would'st weep, though know'st not wherefore

Through thy heart of heavenly glory

And the world looks kindly on thee

And thy bliss hath no alloy—

Weep, nor seek for consolation

Let the Heaven-sent droplets flow

They are hints of things to come

We are wiser than we know.

Thou, who in the moon-time brightness

Seest a shadow undefined

Hear'st a voice that indistinctly

Whispers caution to the mind;

Thou, who lookest on the forehead

That a peril may be foreboding

Even when Nature smiles around thee

And thy conscience holds thee clear—

Trust the warning—look before thee

Angels may be hovering near thee

Dimly still, but sent to guide thee

We are wiser than we know.

Countless chorals of heavenly music

Struck are earthly tones begun

Vibrate in immortal concord

To the answering song of man;

Countless rays of heavenly glory

Shine through spirit pent in clay

On the wise man at his labors

On the children at their play

Man has gazed on the stars of heaven

Sinned himself in heavenly glory

See the glory, heard the music

We are wiser than we know.

THE REFORMER.

Happy he whose inward ear

Angel-comforts can hear

Or the rattle's faintest

Of his father's flagrant

Glimpses through the smoke discern

Of the good hereafter.

Knowing this, that never yet

Share of Truth was vainly set

In the world's wide law

After hands shall see the seed

After hands from the seed

Reap the harvest yellow.

Thus, with somewhat of the Seer

Must the mortal pioneer

From the future borrow

Clothe the waste with dreams of grain

And in midnight's joy of rain

Paint the golden morn'g.

THE MAYNARD VILLAGE.

As soon as the first indications of daylight

Are perceived, even while the mists hang over

The forests, the minstrel is heard pouring forth

His wild notes in a voice of sweet melody

Sweet and lengthened like those of the harmonious

Or musical glasse. It is the sweetest, the

Most solemn, and most unearthly of all the

Woodland singing I have ever heard. The lofty

Locality, the clear, free, and unobscured

Of the eagle soars in other countries, so different

From ordinary singing birds in gardens and

Cultivated fields,—combine with the solemnity

Of the music to the solemnity of the

Associations. The notes are uttered slowly and

Distinctly, with a strange measured exactness—

Thought is seldom the bird is seen, it can scarcely

Be said to be solitary, since it rarely sings

Alone, but in a small flock, or in a small

Half-dozen, often chanting in the same

Occasionally it strikes out into an

Adventitious combination of notes as to form a perfect

Chorus. The time consumed in singing a single note

Is that of the semi-breath. The measure is executed

With the most perfect truth. It regards the major

And minor caudices, and observes the harmony

Of counter-point, with all the precision of a

Perfect musician. Its melodies, from the free and

Distinctness of each note, are more hymns

Than songs. Though the concert of singers will

Keep to the same melody for an hour, each little

Group of birds chants a different song, and the

Traveler by no means ever hears the same

Tune.

THE SOLITARY OF JAMAICA.—Wandering

Among the woods on the summit of the mountain

Ridge that rises behind Bluefield, I had

Often heard in the distance, from the

Creep fawns, a single clear note, lengthened and

Mellow as the tone of a flute, sometimes alone,

Sometimes followed by another, about two tones

Lower. The notes were singularly sweet, and

Their sudden receding, and the long intervals

In the lone and sombre silence of that lofty

Elevation, imparted to them a romantic character,

Which made me very desirous to discover their

Author. As I was wandering on, however, I

Came to hear them; but in the beginning of

October, as I was wandering again in the same

Locality, I was again startled by the interesting

Sound. As I proceeded on the way, I saw the

Through the bushes, and the note was

Loaded with orchids and wild vines, and the

Dark stones hidden by ferns and mosses, the note

Became more frequent and evidently nearer.

It being useless to follow the note, I

Attempted to follow the note, and the note

Was, tangled and choked with climbers, and

Strewed with loose stones, I went in search of

The note, with orders to follow the sound. He

Crept slightly to the right, and the note was

Another bird, which presently came flying to

The place where he was, and alighted on a tree

At a little distance. He fired at this also, and

He fired at this also, and he fired at this

Also, and he fired at this also, and he

Fired at this also, and he fired at this

# At this moment, when the sufferings of the

Irish people are so large a share of public

Sympathy, the following sketch of Irish character

may not be found uninteresting. To us it

seems touching and truthful. The story is

of a family, of a husband, wife, and several

children, on one of our lake steamers. They

were in great destitution; and the beauty of

the children was the theme for the stateroom

passenger. At the request of a lady

passenger, who having no children of her own,

was desirous of taking one of the little Irish

children, the narrator addressed himself

to the father of the family, and asked him

the author of the sketch, and give it as we find it.

"Although," says the story teller, "I had con-

siderable doubts as to the result, I offered my

services as a negotiator, and proceeded immedi-

ately upon my delicate diplomacy. Finding my

friend on deck, I thus opened the affair.

"You are very poor."

"His answer was characteristic—'If there's a poor-

er man than me trouble the world, God pity

both of us, for we're about equal."

"Then how do you manage to support your

children?"

"It is support them, sir. Why, I don't sup-

port them any way; they get supported some

way or another. It'll be time enough for me to

complain when they do."

"Would it be a relief to you to part with one

of them?"

"It was too sudden: he turned sharply round.

"What, sir?" he cried, "a relief to part

from me child? Would it be a relief to have

my heart chipped, or my heart torn out of my

breast? And relief indeed? God be good to us,

what do you mean?"

"You don't understand me," I replied; "if

now, in one of your power to provide comfort

for one of your children, would you stand

in the way of it?"

"No, sir," said he; "the heavens know that

I would willingly cut the sunshine away from

myself, that they might get the warm of it; but

do tell me what you're driving at."

"I then told him that a lady had taken a fancy

to one of his children; and if he would consent

to it, it should be educated and finally settled

completely in life."

"This threw him into a fit of gratulation. He

scratched his head and looked the very picture

of bewilderment. The struggle between a

father's love, and a child's interest was evident

and touching at length he said:

"Oh, mother, wouldn't it be a great thing

for the baby? But I must go and have a talk

with Mary—that's the mother of them, an' I

mean to tell her about it, an' she'll be sure to

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